

Salt Rheum

Comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying and scaling patches on the face, head, hands, arms, legs or body, and the itching is commonly worse at night, sometimes almost intolerable.

In the treatment of Salt Rheum, which depends on impure blood, a wonderfully successful medicine is the great blood purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has given entire satisfaction in thousands of cases.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day. In liquid or tablets called Sarsatabs.

FREE SCHOOLS GET INCREASED FUND

(Continued From First Page.)

A joint committee to examine and report as to the demand for such action and as to the best method of its accomplishment, was acted upon in the Senate.

The bill passed on Friday in the Senate, establishing a Bureau of Vital Statistics, under the State Health Department, was reported yesterday morning to the House by its Committee for Courts of Justice, and placed upon the calendar.

In the Senate the bill to repeal the act of last session, under which an attorney was appointed to close the Richmond Dock, was passed on its second reading. Similar action was also had on the full train crew bill.

HOUSE

The Senate bill providing for a Bureau of Vital Statistics was reported to the House at the beginning of yesterday's session from the Committee for Courts of Justice.

The general appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, and given the number of 176. On motion of Mr. Bell, it was agreed that beginning Monday the House shall meet at 10 o'clock and sit until 2 o'clock, and then resume at 3:30.

For Code Revision. Judge Martin Williams offered the following resolution:

"That a committee of three be appointed, two from the House and one from the Senate, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting to the next General Assembly:

"First, whether it would be for the best interests of the Commonwealth that there should be a revision of all the statute laws of the State and the embodiment of the same into a new Code.

"Second, if in the judgment of said committee such revision is proper, then to ascertain and report the best method of proceeding to accomplish this result, and the probable cost thereof.

"The committee shall be paid for their services a per diem of \$4 and expenses for the time actually engaged in the work under this resolution, to be ascertained by a statement under oath; but it is expressly provided that the entire cost of any proceeding under this resolution shall not exceed \$500, which is directed to be paid out of the public treasury of the State."

Don't Know the Law.

Speaking on the subject, Judge Williams said that he had a bill providing for a revision of the Code, but that it had not been reported from the Committee on Finance. The justice of the peace throughout the State, he said, have no means of ascertaining the law, and even if they are able to buy the Code, they are more mystified than enlightened, as most of them are not lawyers. He thought it only proper that these officers should know the laws they are expected to enforce.

In reply to a question as to whether this resolution would not put revision beyond the reach of this Legislature, Judge Williams said the Finance Committee had already put it beyond reach. The resolution was adopted.

Liquor in "Dry" Town.

Mr. Burr moved to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of a bill to pay the town of Dendron, Surry county, for money expended in hiring detectives. The town is "dry," said Mr. Burr; and liquor was sold there without warrant of law. Fines had been collected for the State, and the cost, he believed, should be refunded. The committee did not approve the discharge, and it was defeated by a vote of 37 yeas to 22 nays. Forty votes were required in the affirmative.

Mr. Oliver moved the discharge of the same committee from consideration of Senate bill No. 7, which would permit circuit courts to allow sums to surgeons for performing operations on jail prisoners. The compensation to physicians is 75 cents per visit, and some times expensive operations are necessary, when the patients die unless surgeons do it for nothing. Mr. Weaver objected on the ground that no one could tell how much the cost would be. Mr. White, of Rockbridge, advocated the bill. The committee was discharged, 50 to 25.

The Appropriation bill. On motion of Colonel Bowman, the general appropriation bill was made a special and continuing order for next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

The bill to increase the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals to \$5,000 a year was taken up on motion of Mr. Stebbins and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the bill regarding the working or roads at county lines and the one requiring lines on fertilizer manufacturers to be paid into the State Treasury when the purchaser cannot be found, were taken up and advanced to their third reading.

The special order then came up—the time grinding bill. Mr. Norris, since Friday, had advised himself as to the reasons for abandoning the House bill in favor of the Senate committee substitute, which he now introduced.

Amendments offered. Mr. Throckmorton offered the amendments agreed upon between the friends of the measure.

There was a kick at once on the amendment making the controlling measure in dispute with the addition of a member of the board of directors of the penitentiary. Mr. Milstead said:

"This bill is under another name, but it is the same old child. The plan is to have the State go into the business of grinding limestone for the purpose of selling it at less than cost."

He wanted to know why the requirement that the product must contain 95 per cent. calcium carbonate was stricken out. "If you will put a plant in Botetourt," he said, "there will be 95 per cent. of the State will send money."

advertising time, and I believe the manufacturers will be helped. And in two years you will find the farmers coming here to demand the repeal of this law."

"I do not believe that the State should launch into a business to supply products to people willing to pay for what they buy."

Manufacturers, continued Mr. Lunsford, will sell ground limestone at \$2.25 a ton, and the State cannot produce it at that price.

Got Low Freight Rates. "Now," he said about the freight rates on this point. I have the greatest respect for the Governor of Virginia, but I have the greatest admiration for the State Corporation Commission. Its work has been invaluable to this State. Not only as a body, but as individuals, does it challenge respect, and no court can be provider of its members than has the commission the right to be over its personnel since it came into existence.

"But the State Corporation Commission regulates and controls the railroads of Virginia. This Governor called a meeting of the railroad presidents and thirteen of them came, and two members of the Corporation Commission were present.

"They asked the railroads for a very low rate on ground limestone, and, of course, they got it. This might make an embarrassing situation when the time comes to regulate railroads.

"It is the duty of the State to protect the rights of citizens and not to enter into competition with them. The State should not take the money of the whole people and give it to a special class. No matter what the title to this bill says, it means Virginia is to go into business.

Violates Constitution. "At the next session, people could come here and say just as logically: 'The price of flour is too high. The State must go into the milling business.' Or they might say: 'We are paying too much for our clothing. The State should become a merchant tailor. Would you stand for it? Why, then, should we vote to go into a hazardous enterprise when every member knows the treasury cannot afford it? This is class legislation, and a violation of the fundamental principle of equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."

Mr. Coleman, of Norfolk, proposed to amend the substitute by striking out from the governing board the member of the directors of the penitentiary. There was too much concentration of power, in his opinion, in the Governor appointing the prison directors, and the board appoints the superintendent. This would put everything in the hands of the Governor.

The House refused to adjourn until

Who Can Doubt Sworn Testimony of Honest Citizens?

Some time ago I began the use of your Swamp-Root with the most remarkable results. For years I was almost a wreck and was a great sufferer. The doctors who treated me made me believe that my great sufferings were due to female trouble. I was so bad at times I would faint away and had sinking spells. Finally a new doctor was called in, and he said that I had kidney trouble and gave me medicine, of which I took several bottles. I obtained some relief from this, but I was getting weaker all the time; I could not sleep and suffered so much pain that my husband and children had to lift me in and out of bed. After this time two friends sent me word to try Swamp-Root, which I did, and I am glad to state that the first dose gave me great relief. After taking the third dose I was helped into bed and slept half of the night.

I took several bottles of Swamp-Root, and I feel that I owe my life to this wonderful remedy. The two doctors who said that I could not live three months, I would have to be helped in and out of bed ten to twenty times every night. After taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for two days I was entirely free from getting up and could sleep soundly.

MRS. D. E. HILEMAN.

Personally appeared before me on the 15th of September, 1909, Mrs. D. E. Hileman, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

JOSEPH A. MILLER.

Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince any one. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention the Richmond Sunday Times-Dispatch. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

This was not a part of the agreement he had entered into.

Under repeated questionings from Mr. Cox, Mr. Throckmorton explained the various transformations through which this proposition has gone. The apparent intent of the bill had been changed from lime grinding to the employment of long-term and desperate convicts so as to conform to the Constitution, the result being the same.

Mr. Weaver inquired why the title did not include the employment of competent and reliable men.

Mr. Lunsford then began the speech of the day in opposition to the bill. He said it was practically the original measure, in disguise, with the addition of very objectionable features.

For instance, it provides that only long-term and desperate men may be used. Now, he said, such men cannot be employed about costly and complicated machinery. He was informed that there was not a single lime manufacturer in the penitentiary, and it would be impossible to get a skilled convict.

Got Orders to Vote.

Had the vote been taken on Friday, he thought, the substitute would have been defeated, but upon his return from lunch he had found General Orders No. 1, comprising instructions from Westmoreland for president of the State Farmers' Institute, to vote for the bill.

"The Institute, I believe," said Mr. Lunsford, "does not represent the rank and file of the farmers of the State, and I do not believe a majority of the farmers want this bill. There is but one farmer in Botetourt county, so far as I know, who wants it, and I have a petition from 119 asking me to vote against it."

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The House refused to adjourn until

Monday, and the chair was vacated until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Consideration of uncontested House bills on their third reading was had under the rule, and the following were passed:

Amending the road law of Carroll county. Patron, Mr. Webb.

Extending the drunkards' probation law to cities of 15,000 inhabitants or more. Patron, Mr. Bauler.

Amending the act relating to official receipts for fines, taxes, and other moneys to be left at party's home. Patron, Mr. Coleman, of Norfolk.

Permitting assessments for school taxes to be left at party's home. Patron, Mr. Coleman, of Norfolk.

Increasing assessments against delinquent property owners in cities of less than 15,000 inhabitants to two-thirds of its value. Patron, Mr. Brewer.

Authorizing copies of deeds recorded in old general courts at Richmond and Frankfort to be used in evidence. Patron, Mr. Oliver.

Requiring the directors of the State Penitentiary to report on paroled prisoners to the Board of Charities and Corrections. Patron, Mr. Cox.

Increasing salaries of assistant clerk and journal clerk of the House. Patron, Mr. Tate.

Limiting non-residents to pay hunting license when going of land owners. Patron, Mr. Norris.

Extending the provisions of the highway inspection law to territories of seven rooms or more. Patron, Mr. Harwood.

Relieving public roads from old grants. Patron, Mr. Martin.

Requiring that examiners of record shall not be paid commissions on property returned delinquent. Patron, Mr. Speasard.

Permitting payment of bank deposits made in two or more names. Patron, Mr. Cox.

Allowing clerks to release delinquent tax liens as to city taxes. Patron, Mr. Coleman, of Norfolk.

Authorizing the appointment of guardians by clerks. Patron, Mr. White, of Rockbridge.

Allowing local treasurers to accept State school warrants. Patron, Mr. Templeton.

Paying claims due the treasurer of Elizabeth City county. Patron, Mr. Houston.

Requiring dog taxes to be put on personal property tax bills. Patron, Mr. Uzz.

Raising the income tax exemption from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. Patron, Mr. Speasard.

Permitting circuit courts to change the names of voting precincts. Patron, Mr. Terrell.

Validating recordation of deeds if recorded only upon certificates of acknowledged signatures. Patron, Mr. Montague.

Validating deeds of corporations unless resolutions of directors direct separate action by president and secretary. Patron, Mr. Montague.

Requiring justices fees in lunacy cases to be paid by counties. Patron, Mr. Grant.

Putting express companies on the same plane with railroads and telegraphs in this regard as to delay in delivery. Patron, Mr. Pate.

Providing the whipping post for any person cruelly and without justification beating, or abusing his wife or mother. Patron, Mr. Tibbitts.

Denying who may be a deputy clerk. Patron, Mr. Taylor.

Giving the State appeals in certain revenue cases. Patron, Mr. White, of Rockbridge.

Extending the time for qualifications of veterinary surgeons. Patron, Mr. Row.

Amending the law with reference to bank stock transfers. Patron, Mr. Cox.

Preventing the running of automobiles faster than eight miles an hour over bridges. Patron, Mr. Williams.

and continuing order for next Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock.

To Hold Double Sessions.

The proposition to inaugurate double sessions, beginning with the week, was debated at some length, the Senate finally adopting Senator Lunsford's resolution directing that beginning Monday two sessions be held daily, the first from 12 to 2 o'clock, and the second from 4 to 6 o'clock. On Saturdays the resolution provides, only one session shall be held—the usual one from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Senator Gravatt was in favor of making it three sessions daily, and was supported by Senator Featherston, who called attention to the crowded calendar, which, he thought, could not be disposed of under any other plan. It was objected by Senator Lester and Senator Holt that such an arrangement would give no time for individual members. His thought was that if the plan adopted proves inadequate to dispose of the large number of bills on the calendar, he will introduce a resolution calling for an extra session of ten or fifteen days, which will be held at the expense of the individual members. He thought it was high time that the General Assembly proceed to the consideration of important measures now confronting the State.

A joint resolution was reported from the House providing for a joint committee to inquire into and make report as to the advisability of appointing a special commission to undertake the revision of the Code.

Senate Bills Engrossed. The following Senate bills on their second readings were ordered to their engrossment:

To provide for the recognition of instruments revoking the powers of agents of surety, guaranty, fidelity, or security companies, who have been authorized by power of attorney to act for such companies.

To amend and re-enact section 1521 of the Code of Virginia so as to provide that certain officers shall not be eligible to more than one office.

To amend and re-enact clause 62 of section 1294-c of the Code, concerning public service corporations.

To stipulate what shall constitute a full crew on passenger and freight trains in the State of Virginia.

To make physicians, nurses, and other attendants to persons injured by accident, incompetent to testify without the consent of the injured person as to any conversation of such person in regard to the accident.

To prevent the hearing of causes in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on imperfect records, and their decision on technical points without regard to the merits; and to simplify procedure in that court.

To require cities and towns in the State, institutions of learning and eleemosynary and other institutions to deposit two copies of each of their publications in the Virginia State Library.

To empower the State Library Board to purchase or sell duplicates in the Virginia State Library.

Permanent Education Commission. To provide for a permanent education commission to devise stable methods for the maintenance, management and expansion of the higher educational institutions of the State.

To amend the present law in relation to persons admitted to public schools.

RICHMOND'S GREAT UNDERSELLING STORE

The Freed Co

311 E. BROAD ST.

THE LARGEST CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE IN VIRGINIA

The Sale of the Season

Women's Winter Coats

\$5.00

5.00 is the bargain Monday clearance price for these attractive Black Thibet, Black Caracul and Fancy Mixture Coats that formerly sold at \$15 to \$20, and \$5.00 in no way represents the real value of these coats; but the price is cut to effect immediate, absolute clearance.

Suits—Big Bargains

\$5.00

For Suits that have been selling at \$20, \$25 and even \$30

This is our grand final clean-up sale. Every Fall Suit included, regardless of cost or value. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to miss.



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